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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1871. NO. 211.

FIRST EDITION.

The Downfall.

Operations of the Versaillists.

Complete Suppression of the Rebellion.

All Prominent Insurgent Positions Taken.

L'Admirault Captures Montmartre.

The Reported Arrest of Pyat.

Bismarck Protects Washburne.

Last Desperate Stand of the Insurgents—The Versailles Flag Floating Over Montmartre—Bismarck Threatens Bombardment if the American Legation is Sacked.

VERSAILLES, May 23.—Advices from Paris report a terrible fire of cannon and musketry since daybreak this morning in the direction of Montmartre.

The isolation of Paris by the Prussians is now complete.

Dombrowski was wounded, and he endeavored to make his escape from the Versailles troops, but was prevented by the Prussians.

The enthusiasm among the population is immense. Battalions of Friends of Order are reorganizing. Heaps of Paris assemble at Chateau Muette today.

The Versaillists have occupied the Place de Clichy, at the junction of the Boulevards, des Batignolles and Clichy, on the very verge of Montmartre; also St. Lazare Station, of the Western Railway, Palace d'Industrie, the chamber of the Corps Legislatif, and the Hotel des Invalides.

The insurgents make no attempt to break the Prussians' line of encirclement. The Prussian troops have been ordered to open fire on the insurgents if they approached within four hundred paces.

There was sharp fighting at the barricades in the Place de la Concorde and the Place de Clichy. The cannonade slackened at ten o'clock this morning. The Versailles troops occupied Saint Ouen.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 23.—Noon.—The Versailles flag is now floating over Montmartre. The whole of the city is evidently in possession of the forces of the Assembly.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—Bismarck, Favre and Ponyer Quertier have returned home. The Frankfort papers contain the statement that the German authorities have notified the Committee of the Versailles Government in Paris that the connection between the two must be severed at once, and that the German Minister, should he sacked.

All the Prominent Insurgent Positions Captured.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch from Versailles, Monday evening, says the Versaillist troops have occupied the station on the Boulevard Mont Parnasse, which is within a short distance of Luxembourg, and that General Cluseham has turned the insurgent position at the Arc de Triomphe, made 5,000 to 10,000 prisoners.

Later dispatches say the Versaillists have occupied the Place Vendome, Tuileries and Hotel de Ville. Massacres certainly in custody, and it is reported Felix Pyat has also been arrested.

Another dispatch says the insurgents abandoned the Place de la Concorde yesterday. General L'Admirault's forces have captured Montmartre.

Operations of the Versaillists Progressing Satisfactorily.

VERSAILLES, May 23.—General Cissey's forces carried the barricade in the Chaussie Durmaine, in the southern part of Paris. The operations of the government troops are progressing satisfactorily everywhere, and the complete suppression of the insurrection is expected to-day or to-morrow. The loss of the Versaillists in to-day's engagement was small.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, May 23.—The House of Commons last night rejected the amendment to the army regulation bill proposing exceptions to the restrictions placed upon sales of commissions. During the discussion of the amendment Otway and Smith attacked the provisions of the bill abolishing the purchase system, and it was defended by Cardwell. Upon division the ministerial majority was 59. The House soon after adjourned.

In the Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone denounced the University Test bill as received from the House of Lords. Mr. Walpole spoke in support of the bill, which became the theme of general but uninteresting discussion.

In the House of Lords this evening, the bill enabling the Dominion of Canada to create provinces from the territory acquired from the Hudson Bay Company was passed without a second reading unopposed. Earl Granville acknowledged the receipt of indemnity for the colliers sunk by the Prussians in the Seine. Adjourned.

Racing.

The great events of the week are the Derby and Oaks. The former comes off to-morrow. Starters for the race will probably number fifteen. The betting has been immense. In the race for the moderate stakes for two-year old colts and fillies to-day the result was as follows: 1. Hairfield; 2. Cremorne, by Parmien out of Regulbeche, 1: Mr. M. Dawsen's br. c. Landmark, by Cathedral out of Miss Agnes, 2; Idieu 3. Nine ran.

Hop Trade.

American hops are firm. The English crops are damaged by blight.

Stormy Session of the Cortes.

MADRID, May 22.—To-day's session of the Spanish Congress was exceedingly stormy. The Radicals presented a resolution for the establishment of a Republic, and their Carlists similar a motion declaring the election of Amadeus void, and that Don Carlos, of Spain, is the rightful King. The discussion being long and excited, they finally adjourned without a vote upon either proposition.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 23, 4:30 P. M.—The steamship European, from Quebec, has arrived at Liverpool.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 23, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92½. Bonds easier; 5-20s of '62 99½; of '65 99½; do '67 92½; 10-40s 89.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—5-20s of '62 96½.

MANCHESTER, MAY 23.—Market dull.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling uplands 7¾d.

California wheat 12s 3d; red spring 11s6d@11s 4d; winter 11s 7d. Flour 27s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 41s. Others unchanged.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Kekionga Defeated by the Forest City Club of Rockford, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 23, 1871.

The second defeat for the Kekionga was had at the hands of the Forest City, of Rockford, to-day, by a score of seventeen to thirteen, in ten innings. The Rockfords lead for the first five innings, but at the close of the seventh it stood twelve to six in favor of Fort Wayne. From this, by good batting, the Forest City added to their score, and at the end of the ninth it stood a tie. Lennan received a severe lick with a bat in the first inning, dislocating one of his fingers. He played the game out, but to great disadvantage. He will not play in the Cleveland game next Friday. Following is the score:

Kekionga—5, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 2, 4—17.

Forest City—4, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 2, 4—17.

Joseph Simmons, of the White Stockings, umpired the game, which lasted two hours and fifty minutes.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Doings of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Session at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—In the Presbyterian Synod to-day, the Committee on Presbyteries' Reports made a report that there was great cause for thankfulness shown by reports from Presbyteries. But one organization has been lost since the connection formed the year. The committee requested Presbyteries to send statistical tables with their reports in future.

The Moderator announced the following names, from each Presbytery, to be added to the Committee on Church Property, which is endangered by the late secession: Pointer Gibson, Moses Shirra, James Robb, James Imbrie, Jas. S. Martin, Philadelphia; Alex. Woods, New York, and Alex. Clark, D. D.

The Committee on the Signs of the Times made a report, expressing great thankfulness for the completion of various acts of justice which have lately taken place in Europe. Some of these were in the downfall of the Roman church and overthrow of the French empire. The committee recommended that the church observe as a day of thanksgiving the last Tuesday in November next, in addition to the day set apart by the civil authorities. The committee also recommend that the first of January next be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the sins of the church. A recess was then taken to visit the Reform League rooms and other places of public interest.

CRIME.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—James Clark, a policeman, was shot dead last night in a bagnio, on the corner of Hallday and Center streets. The officer was called in to quell a disturbance, and in an attempt to arrest Fred. Cussey, was shot dead by him.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Stephen Kirk and Solomon Wall, two young men who have had some misunderstanding concerning a young lady who both were interested in, met at a church near Jones's Station, Ohio, on Sunday night, a encounter followed, which ended in Kirk dangerously stabbing Wall.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—A man named John Renken, living at Red Bud, Randolph county, Ill., shot his wife last Saturday, instantly killing her, and then blew his own brains out. The quarrel is said to have supposed to be the cause.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A number of witnesses were examined to-day in the Foster trial, all of whom testified to the good and peaceable character of the prisoner. Dr. Raybonat, however, testified that in his opinion Mr. Putnam might have recovered had he been treated immediately, and the bone removed.

FIRES.

Saratoga, N. Y.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 23.—A fire this morning destroyed the grocery of John Ritney, and seriously damaged the drug store of John Hill, and the hardware store of J. G. Cooke. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Canandaigua, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, May 23.—A very destructive fire occurred at Canandaigua this morning, destroying several buildings on the north side of the lake, including the Webster house. Loss and insurance not known.

Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Several buildings of the Shaker settlement near Mt. Morris, Livingston county, were burned yesterday. Loss $8,000.

Lyons, N. Y.

The flouring mills of Scheefer Bros., at Lyons, was burned last night. Loss $25,000. Insurance $1,500. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Information has been received at Rondout, N. Y., to the effect that coal will be received there on Monday next, but the canal-boatmen are indignant over the order allowing but ninety cents a ton as the price, and loudly denounce the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It is feared they will not accept the freight rates, and trouble will ensue.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Terms of the Great Lease.

A Full Synopsis of the Document—Election of Officers for the Texas Pacific Railway, &c., &c.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company met to-day at the office of Marshall O. Roberts, and held an election for Directors, with the following result: Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Thomas A. Scott, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Pierrepont, Henry G. Stebbins, George W. Case, W. T. Walters, Henry D. Newcomb, E. W. Rice, Henry S. McComb, John W. Forney, John McManus, John S. Harris, William R. Travers, George W. Quintard and J. W. Threkmorton. At the meeting of the Directors subsequently, the following officers were elected: President, Marshall O. Roberts; Vice President, Henry G. Stebbins; Treasurer, Edward Pierrepont; Secretary, E. B. Bart; Executive Committee, Thomas A. Scott, Edward Pierrepont, Henry G. Stebbins, William R. Travers, Geo. W. Cass and W. J. Walters.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Suit was entered in the Circuit Court to-day by James Kelley against the North Missouri Railroad Company, St. Louis National Bank, and others, for one hundred thousand dollars damages for non-compliance of contract in the construction of the Boone County and Jefferson City Railroad.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS CANCELLED.

NASHVILLE, May 23.—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad will pay to-morrow two millions dollars State bonds to the Comptroller to cancel its indebtedness to the State.

VANDERBILT, SCOTT, GARRETT AND FISK—THE PENNSYLVANIA AHEAD.

[From the New York Herald.]

The halo of New Jersey's glory has left her. Her Rehabod hath departed. The Camden and Amboy Road, the pride of the State and the ruler of Legislatures, has been ceded to Pennsylvania; and Tom Scott, like Commodore Stockton of old, carries the little borough in his breeches pocket. Of the four great railroad monopolies east of the Rocky Mountains, all of whom are bending their energies altogether to the possession of the great Pacific route—Vanderbilt, Scott, Garrett and Fisk—Scott seems to be far ahead. The lease of the Camden and Amboy gives him yet another lift, and, with his Legislative and Senatorial influence brought into requisition, we expect to see this rising Pennsylvania structure around and long not only with a Pacific Railroad in his breeches pocket, but even with Vanderbilt and his Central strapped over his shoulders, Garrett and Fisk with Baltimore and Ohio snugly ensconced in his portmanteau, and Jay and Erie swinging from their well bows. No limit can be placed to the possible reachings of Tom Scott's chances or his ambition. His name and powers are already so fully appreciated and respected that railroads surrender at discretion as soon as they hear him around, and it is a question whether he is or is not the identical Captain Scott, of famous Arkansas memory, to whom all the cows surrendered on the night.

There is one consolation left us, notwithstanding this appalling cession of Jersey to Pennsylvania. The Legislature of Jersey is just as much a State in its rights and powers, and the Speaker will be recognized as much in the House of Representatives at Washington as ever

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

There is a prospect of making the postal service self-sustaining, it being estimated by the Postoffice Department that the revenue for the present fiscal year will exceed the amount thus derived last year by a million of dollars. This is a gratifying exhibit, and since it is not intended by the Government to make the postal service a source of revenue to the public Treasury, may possibly suggest a way for an eventual reduction of postage rates.

The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations assembles in Washington City to-day. Over a thousand delegates, a number of them from England, are expected to be present. It is anticipated that several churches will be required to accommodate the attendants upon the meetings, which will be held every day and evening. One of the most interesting conventions of the kind ever held is looked for.

Coming events cast their shadows before. Our telegraphic dispatches intimate that a storm is brewing in Spain, the Radical members of the Cortes advocating the establishment of a Republic, while the Carlists declare themselves in favor of Don Carlos as the rightful King. It is a pity for the country that the honest efforts of young Amadeus to bring order out of chaos are so ill seconded, and it is a still greater pity for himself that he ever set foot on her volcanic soil. He may well exclaim to the contending factions, "A plague on both your houses."

The Democratic State Convention assembles at Harrisburg to-day. It has been intimated that the delegates from Western Pennsylvania go instructed to declare for recognition of the validity of the Amendments, and acceptance of the situation. In view of the fact that the success of the Administration in improving the finances, reducing the public debt, and vindicating the principles of human liberty, is regarded by Vallandigham as a reflection on Democratic mismanagement and failure, the Convention will probably adopt a platform substantially resembling the declaration of principles as announced by that leader of the now departure.

The most enterprising journal in Christendom is the New York *Herald*. It is the very Alexander among newspapers, pushing its victories to the uttermost ends of the earth, yet still sighing for more worlds to conquer. Its latest achievement throws all its former triumphs into the shade. In its issue of Monday it gravely informs its readers that "General Hartranft and Colonel Campbell have declined to be candidates for the Republican nomination of Auditor and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania." This is an important announcement, and should be accepted as perfectly reliable. The nominees of the Convention held last week will probably breathe easier now. We suspect that the Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, the gentleman who telegraphed the thrilling imaginative description of the destruction of the Arch of Triumph, must have returned home.

Notwithstanding the intimations which Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli and a few others have given of their purpose to oppose the ratification of the treaty, it appears to give general satisfaction to the British public. In the main our latest London files agree in the opinion that England has, on the whole, more to gain than to lose by it, and that it will prove a final solution of all the difficulties between the two countries. The *Telegraph* sees in it the dawn of that better era of international liberty and concord which holds as enemies only those who tyrannize or wage needless war, declaring "it is a dream to-day, but it serves to measure the possible marvel of to-morrow; for as sure as Briton and American can thus form a common policy, the world can no more thwart their purposes than it can resist the power of gravitation."

If report speaks truly, the relations of this country with Cuba are assuming a delicate character. A number of weeks ago the authorities of that island made what, according to the accounts received of the occurrence, appears to have been a most unwarrantable arrest and detention of an American trading vessel, with her officers and crew. It is now said that positive instructions from Spain, relating to the release of several plantations owned by American citizens, seized by the Captain-General, have been repeatedly refused, except upon the payment of certain heavy sums. The Captain-General claims to be powerless as against the volunteers, who are said to have directed the refusal. These are grave matters, and it is hardly probable that, however impotent the Court of Spain may be to enforce compliance with its orders, the Government of the United States will submit to treatment of this cavalier order.

An instance of the rapid enhancement in the value of real estate, consequent upon the projected improvement of our main thoroughfares by wooden pavements, is furnished in the recent sale of ten acres of ground at the sum of four thousand dollars per acre, which the owner purchased some sixteen months ago at sixteen hundred dollars an acre. A clear profit of $24,000, upon a ten acre tract, which has been held by the owners for less than a year and a half, is not bad. This is by no means an isolated case. Even larger profits are being realized, consequent upon street and other improvements in the new districts, and this in the face of the fact that holders of real estate are generally very shy about selling, preferring to wait until the improvements are completed, under the impression that still higher figures will be obtained—and they will not wait in vain. These are some of the fruits of consolidation, and that judicious system of public improvement which followed the enlargement of our municipal boundaries. Let the good work go on.

THE COMMUNE.

In our issue of yesterday we briefly adverted to the collapse of the Paris Commune. In view of the terrible features which have characterized it, we present the following brief statement of its inception and progress. The movement was formally initiated on the 20th of March, by the proclamation of the Central Committee of the National Guard, declaring the Versailles Government driven out of Paris, and providing for Communal elections. Distrust of the Assembly appears to have been at the bottom of the insurrection. Previous to this occurrence a number of disturbances had, however, taken place, which gradually assumed the form of armed revolt against the authority of the Provincial Government. It will be remembered that the National Guard, or as they were called from the military position which they had chosen, the Montmartrists held possession of four hundred and seventeen pieces of artillery, which, according to the terms of surrender, were to have been delivered by Thiers to the Prussians. Upon the day named for their delivery to the Government, March 16th, a manifest disinclination to surrender them exhibited itself, and they were not yielded up. On the following day the troops in charge of the guns were superseded by others less open to suspicion of disloyalty. At this juncture the Government made its first show of employing force. General Faron, having surrounded the hill of Montmartre with soldiery, captured the cannon and arrested several hundred prisoners; but a general fraternization between the troops and the populace almost immediately followed, and as fast as fresh troops were called up they also affiliated with the multitude. It was on this occasion that Generals Lecomte and Clement-Thomas were made prisoners, and, after the mockery of a trial, shot. From this point the movement rapidly grew to formidable proportions, the insurgents occupying Forts Issy, Vanvres and a number of other forts. A manifesto was published by the National Guard, accusing the Government of tyranny. Still Thiers contented himself with issuing proclamations, instead of throttling the rebellion, as he might then have done. From this time the Commune ruled with despotic sway, and the organization of the "Nationals" for active service against the Assembly was prosecuted with great vigor, although a feeling of distrust as to the ultimate success of the Commune appears to have existed among its members from the beginning, the principal officer—that of War Minister—having been vacated and filled six times within a period of six weeks. Throughout the progress of the struggle the perpetration of deeds of blood went hand in hand with the declaration of words of peace. In effect the Commune declared belief in God a superstition, religion a sham, government tyranny, and property robbery. It sacked churches, outraged nuns, plundered priests, and prated of philanthropy and love. Every step of its way was marked by brutal license and ferocious madness, without check of law or morality. It was like an upheaval of the bottomless pit. At least to Paris may be applied the words which Byron has written of France:

> "Paris got drunk with blood to vomit crime;
> And fatal have her saturnalis been
> To Freedom's cause in every age and clime."

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

Facts appear to have fully justified by verifying the predictions of those who foretold that when once effectually broken, the ranks of the socialist insurgents would cease to offer any steady resistance in detail. Experience had already taught them that barricades, however strongly or skillfully built, are a poor defense against the rain of shells. Then they well knew that, in immediate prospect of their defeat, the neutrality of the timid citizens of Paris could no longer be depended upon. Thoroughly disgusted with the rule of the Commune, and praying for its overthrow, the people might be expected to open fire upon them from the windows. Despair of success had for some time exerted its depressing influence upon the rebel leaders, while distrust of one another had destroyed all the bonds by which they had been held together and enabled to act with some energy. A month ago the hope of escaping in the last extremity by balloons was all that prevented some of them from giving up the struggle. Even the prospect of perishing in so sublime a fashion may have afforded comfort to them as a realization of the Chinese description of a royal death—"mounting the aerial ways on the wings of a dragon."

It may come to pass that the historian of the future will perceive in the temporary ascendancy of the Commune in Paris a period fraught with influences and results really beneficent to France. The domination of Gambetta, so despotic and so reckless of the rights and liberties of individuals, and so disreditable to the peculiar republicanism which it exemplified, produced an impression upon the people which they are not likely to forget. It taught them a much needed lesson. That they were capable of understanding and applying it was proved by the elections which followed. With amazing unanimity they chose members of the Assembly distinguished for the moderation and conservatism of their opinions. Such a body as the one at Versailles could never have been elected to represent France but for the discipline of Gambetta. But Paris had not *enjoyed* the benefits of his rule; perhaps was incapable of profiting by them if enjoyed. While the provinces had been suffering from the fiery attorney nearly as much as from the Prussians, Paris was gathering a harvest of glory from the siege and thus strengthening its old asserted claim to rule or even to *be* France. Perhaps nothing less than the revolt just subdued could have sufficed to break the spell, and emancipate the provinces. The disenchantment is doubtless complete, the country is at last disenthralled. For the first time since 1789 an insurrection triumphant in Paris has not been accepted by the rest of the land which has been wont hitherto patiently to adopt whatever form of government the capital chose to set up. A turbulent minority in each of four or five cities lately tried to follow suit as of old, but in every case the insurgents were put down by the majority. Such audacity was simply incredible at first to the Parisians, but they are wiser now. Paris is no longer France. *C'est la fin de son regne et de son titre de capitale*," says a Frenchman. In losing its preponderance it has wounded French honor and French susceptibilities to an extent never to be forgotten or forgiven. Monuments of national glory defaced or dystroyed, commerce ruined, population diminished, and the bitter agony of the nation in the time of its hardest trial intensified a hundred fold, these crimes will henceforth outweigh whatever titles to rule the great city may have been able to boast. That France will gain by the change there can hardly be a doubt. The process of decentralization began by the downfall of Paris, and probably will be the commencement of a new era of prosperity and greatness for the French nation.

In fact, the degradation of Paris foreseen as one consequence of the socialist revolt and the quietly earnest and conservative spirit evidently controlling the Versailles Assembly, seem to have already produced results advantageous to the French people. It is only just praise of the nation to say that its financial honor is unimpeachable and consequently its credit excellent. In view of the overwhelming war indemnity and other debts resting upon the Government of whatever form, no doubt, in recollection of the past, could be entertained as to its disposition to pay them. Nor could any doubt be felt as to its ability to pay them, if not prevented by internal anarchy or revolution. In forecasting the probabilities of such disturbances the influence of Paris was especially feared, it hung like a black cloud over the stability and credit of France. Interested observers noticed that Prince Bismarck, in a speech on the 24th of April, referred to future German relations with France in terms strongly indicative of distrust, as if a final settlement were a very remote and uncertain event. But in a speech on the 10th of May his tone was quite changed, having become confident and conciliatory. In the meantime an event had taken place which showed that Germany would have to use no more violence to collect its debts. French credit had risen. Practical men and men of affairs, the lords of the Bourse, had agreed without hesitation to accept the *billets* of France for four *milliards* and five hundred millions of francs. In the treaty of peace lately signed, Bismarck reduced the war indemnity a hundred millions of dollars (half a milliard of francs.) The German Government takes the note of France for four milliards and a half of francs, payable in one year, and indorsed by French and German bankers. Doubtless the arrangement was possible, because in the certain and permanent suppression of the socialist revolt and in the enthronement of Paris, the men of money foresaw a guaranty of the stability and continued solvency of the French Government. The Versailles Assembly represents the people, and whether the Assembly maintains the republic, or calls in an Orleans prince, or enthrone Jack Pudding the First, its will is not likely to meet with much opposition. However, it may be proper and judicious to say that we do not pretend to be prophets.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in Chicago, has under consideration a number of important subjects, among them the simplification and consolidation of the various benevolent and educational agencies and operations of the Church. The wisdom of the fusion of the Old and New School bodies has already been fully demonstrated, and the present Conference will doubtless result in a yet closer fellowship and more complete healing up of old controversies. It is proposed to appoint a general Commission, which shall have supervision over the benevolent work of the Church, subject to the General Assembly, the Commission to meet semi-annually, and to report to the General Assembly at its annual meetings. Four Executive Boards are to be established, for Home Work, Publication, Foreign Work, and Benevolence and Finance, the special duties of such Boards being clearly marked and defined. Every Presbytery is recommended to appoint a Standing Committee on the benevolent work of the Church, of which the stated clerk shall be Secretary. The duty of the Committee will be to use all the means in its power to have brought before all congregations of the Presbytery plans for securing contributions, &c., and to render regular reports of the same to the Committee on Benevolence and Finance, with statements of the local needs of the various churches and neighborhoods within its jurisdiction. It is also proposed to appoint a special committee to mature a plan by which each congregation may, in addition to the salary of its pastor, pay an annual premium for the assurance of his life, the insurances not to be vitiated by transfers from one charge to another, and arranged so as to benefit disabled ministers as well as the families of deceased ones. The report of the Committee on Education states that during the year there were 220 theological, 284 collegiate and 156 academic students. The Memorial Fund, which was considered essential to putting the reunited church on a sound financial basis, has been nearly or quite raised. Five millions of dollars was the amount deemed necessary for the purpose, and it was thought that the effort to raise such a large sum within the limits of a single denomination would be the best test of the liberality of its members and of the earnestness with which they would sustain the great work which required so immense an outlay. The response has justified the faith of those who proposed such an extreme test, and has given unquestionable assurance of the strength and vitality of the reunited denomination.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The head of the murderer, Rulloff, hanged at Binghamton last week, has been obtained by a physician. Dr. D. S. Burr, of Binghamton, who intends making an examination of the brain and cranium, with a view of furnishing the results to the public, and more particularly for the benefit of the scientists, the result of which will be published at an early day. Dr. Burr was one of the physicians summoned by the Sheriff to make the necessary examination of Rulloff's body, to determine if death had ensued. He furnished a grave, in a private lot of the cemetery, and assumed all the expenses attendant upon the burial of Rulloff's body, this being done in consideration of the permission given him by the proper authorities to take possession of the head.

One of the latest uses for paper is to employ it for the manufacture of railroad car wheels. The paper is cut into discs the diameter of the wheel, less the thickness of the tire, and subject to a pressure of one and a half tons to the square inch, and then secured by iron flanges held by bolts passing through them and the paper. The wheel then receives a steel or iron flanged tire. The advantages claimed for the use of paper for this purpose are, that it is noiseless, does not swell or shrink with the weather, affords a stay to the tire and a lateral support in turning curves, adapts itself to any trifling inequality of the inner surface of the surrounding tire, and is stronger than any other material of the same weight of which a wheel can possibly be made.

One of the largest Atlantic steamers ever built has been floated from the ship-building yard of Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, England. The vessel has been named the Spain, and is to form one of the National Steamship Company's line between Liverpool and New York. Her length is 437 feet, her breadth of beam forty-three feet; she is of 4,000 tons burden, and has accommodation for 1,200 first-class and 1,400 steerage passengers. The engines of the Spain are the largest ever constructed on the compound principle, and the vessel is expected to have great speed, both under steam and canvas.

A correspondent writes from Havana that a conspiracy had been discovered at St. Jago de Cuba and a number of persons were arrested and condemned to death for the crime of treason. They were ordered to be shot at once. Numerous telegrams, however, were sent to the King of Spain and to Serrano, and the operators of the Cuba cable remained all night at their posts. At three in the morning the King telegraphed to Valmaseda to act as he thought fit in the matter, and Valmaseda pardoned the culprits in the King's name.

The arrangements for the celebration, in England of the centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, on the 9th of August next, are now pretty well advanced, and so far as matters have gone, everything indicates that the commemoration will be attended with success. The Committee intrusted with the duty of carrying out the movement embraces the heads of the great public bodies of the city, many of the Lords-Lieutenant and conveners of counties throughout Scotland, the Provosts, and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Many eminent men have accepted invitations to the festival in the Corn Exchange, and several ladies of literary fame are expected to be present. In New York the Scott Monument Committee have determined upon erecting an exact copy of the famous monument at Edinburgh. It is expected that the corner stone will be laid in Central Park, on the day of centenary celebration, and the monument completed in about six months afterward.

At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society of London, attention was called to a new principle in the construction of boilers for pot-houses. It was stated that the difference in specific gravity between hot and water and the cold is sufficient to keep the two currents perfectly distinct, and to maintain for any length of time a free circulation at a uniform temperature. The principle is precisely similar to that of the polar and equatorial currents in the earth's atmosphere, and seems to be capable of application for all purposes in which a uniform temperature is required to be distributed over any building used either for an office or residence.

Many persons suppose that by a recent act of Congress, discharged soldiers can take quarter sections of land under numerous advantages which are not accorded to others. The soldier's superior advantages number just one. He can locate his one hundred and fifty acres within twenty miles of a railroad, to which land grants have been made. The civilian can take only eighty acres. Outside of railroad limits, the soldier has no advantage.

Admission to the legal profession in New York has recently been subjected to more stringent regulations than formerly prevailed. By authority of the last legislature the Court of Appeals has just prescribed a series of rules for admission to the bar, under which every applicant must have served a clerkship of three years in a regular attorney's office. A clerkship of two years, however, is only necessary when the student has besides attended a course of lectures for one year in a law school. The applicant must also pass an examination. Hitherto the passing of an examination was the only requisite, without regard to the period of study.

A savan has discovered with the microscope that when we pour milk into a cup of tea, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite, and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the tanning of the tanned hides, and which makes it leather as distinguishable from the original skin. He consequently estimates that in the course of a year a tea-drinker of average capacity imbibes enough leather to make a pair of shoes.

The consequences of the coal suspension at Scranton have been very serious to others besides the miners. The worst sufferers are the business men of the city and vicinity and the mechanics, some four thousand in number, usually employed in the great machine shops, locomotive works and foundries of the railroad and coal companies, which are now silent. One-third of the merchants are virtually bankrupt, and great numbers of the mechanics are almost reduced to starvation. Beggars are numerous, and pawnbrokers do a heavy business. It is thought, however, that it will be a long time before this suicidal contest will be repeated, for both operators and miners will hesitate long before again inflicting such disaster upon the community and themselves. But the only sure protection against suspension, as it seems to us, is to be found in the adoption of a basis mutually acceptable and including the principle of arbitration as a means of adjusting disputes.

Some consternation was created on Sunday evening last, in the Vine Street Congregational Church, at Cincinnati, by the sudden illness of the pastor, Rev. H. D. Moore. Mr. Moore had proceeded some way with the service when, feeling ill, was compelled to leave the pulpit and return home, where he found all of his family, including the servant girl, suffering pains similar to his own. The symptoms were those of poisoning. A physician was called, and the trouble which threatened at first to be serious was soon relieved. It was not known precisely how the poisoning occurred, but it is thought to have been caused by eating some ham that had been badly cured, or by the odor of paint, the house having been recently painted.

PERSONAL.

The only daughter of the Czar of Russia, the Grand Duchess Mary, a young lady of eighteen, is reported to be betrothed to the Prince of Orange, a gentleman of thirty-one, and the heir of the crown of Holland. This, it is suggested, is probably a quiet notification to the new German empire that Russia does not care to see the gates of the Baltic and the North Sea absolutely covered by the German cannon.

The bankruptcies of the Marquis of Hastings and the Duke of Newcastle are capped by that of Lord Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon. This sprig of nobility and reckless spendthrift incurred liabilities to the sum of four million dollars, and is now going through the bankruptcy court.

Amherst College is agitated by a rumor that Samuel Williston's factories at Easthampton, Mass., has offered to give the college half a million dollars if it will change its name to Williston University. Samuel Williston's factories at Easthampton, Mass., makes half the buttons of the world. His fortune is $6,000,000, and he has given away a million to religious and educational objects.

Mrs. General Lander, the accomplished actress, intends, it is said, to become a permanent resident of Washington. The *Capital* says: "she is not only a great artist; she is a good and charitable woman." Mrs. Wm. Lander, the sculptor, her sister-in-law, will reside with her.

A Washington correspondent writes: "Chief Justice Chase is now in better general health than he has been for some months. It is a positive fact that a number of prominent politicians are already aiming to secure to themselves the succession to that office. It is deemed extremely probable that, should Chief Justice Chase die to-morrow, Mr. Conkling would be named by the President as his successor. Hence lawyers, with little regard to political views, are generally busy that the present Chief Justice may survive the present Administration. This being stated to the Chief Justice by a friend, he laughed and said he thought a good many were praying for an earlier termination of his career."

A Pittsburgh Magazine.

We have received the first number of the "People's Monthly," an illustrated literary and family journal for the industrial classes, published at $1 50 per year, by McKnight, Lowry & Co., Nos. 84 and 88 Fifth avenue. After a somewhat careful examination of the features and merits of this novel experiment in Pittsburgh journalism, we pronounce emphatically in its favor. If, as we doubt not will be the case, succeeding numbers shall sustain the character and fulfil the promise of this initial issue, it will—at least it ought to—achieve speedy popularity and firm success. It is thoroughly healthy in tone and sentiment, and not alone is it wholesome and cheery—it is not less able than sound. Its editorials are crisp, vigorous and juicy, with a catholicity and elevation of view worthy of all praise, while there is not a line of its contributed or selected matter but tends either to instruct the mind, enlarge the sympathies or gratify an innocent taste. We are aware that this is high praise, and we certainly would not indulge in it unless it were deserved. But this venture is a credit, alike to the character and intelligence of its originators, and to the city which has given it birth, and we hold it our duty to say so. The present number contains nine creditable illustrations, among them very clearly executed engravings of the Soldiers' Monument on Cemetery Hill, and of the new City Hall. The enterprise merits the support of the entire community. It can be made to succeed if the people choose to have it succeed, and we sincerely trust they will so determine. It should go into the family of every manufacturer, tradesman, mechanic and workman in these municipalities.

German writers are appealing to their compatriots, male and female, neither to read, nor translate French romances, while German authors are urged to aim in their writings at the exaltation of specifically German sentiments in the hearts and minds of their readers. August Becker, a somewhat noted writer of novels, thinks that the Germans ought to suffice for themselves in literature, and to seek no more abroad what they have already of better quality at home. It may be, indeed there can hardly be a doubt of it, that other nations as well as the Germans could get on quite as well without French novels. But with respect to literature in general, the Germans would sacrifice one of their most worthy and advantageous distinctions by narrowing a culture which has naturalized among them the best books of all nations.

The New York *Tribune* correspondents are being "punished" for their contumacy, by order of the Senate, for refusing to divulge by what means they came in possession of copies of the High Commission treaty. According to accounts they are provided with a parlor and chamber in the capitol, handsomely furnished, and are holding a grand levee for the reception of Senators, members and their friends. Their wives and children spend the day with them, bringing their sewing, and the children their toys. In short, they are having a good time generally at the public expense, with their salaries doubled by the *Tribune*.

CASE OF DR. SHOEPPE.

He Petitions the Governor for a Personal Interview—The Favor to be Granted.

The annexed letter was presented to Governor Geary on the 19th, by an influential citizen of Carlisle. Having read it carefully the Governor promised that he would grant a personal audience to Dr. Shoeppe, and would visit the prisoner after the adjournment of the Legislature. Having been asked if he would permit Dr. Shoeppe to linger in prison for an indefinite number of years, and if he would not release him during his official term, the Governor answered, "That depends on circumstances," but did not state what the circumstances were. The following is the prisoner's petition:

Carlisle Prison, Pa., May 17.—To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.—Sir: I beg your pardon, if I dare to intrude upon you with a respectful petition. It is a wise provision of our law which imposes upon the Chief Magistrate of this State the supreme revision and control over the prisons and other public institutions of the State. And their duty does not comprise alone the examination of the exterior condition of the different prisons and their management, but it has also always been the custom of the Governor to grant, at such inspections, an audience to the wants and petitions of the prisoners and inmates of these public institutions. It is thus a duty which does not only devolve upon the highest executive officer of this State, but from the records of other States I have learned that a similar condition prevails there, and that the Governors of those States are invested with a similar authority.

According to this rule your Excellency has been at different times on a tour of inspection to the prisons and other public institutions of the Commonwealth.

Although this prison is not supported directly by means defrayed by the Treasury of the State, yet my case belongs directly to your judicial record. You are my highest judge on earth, upon whom the Constitution has imposed the supreme revision of my case. From your decision there is no appeal except to God. I am, therefore, as long as I am here confined, not only directly and immediately at any time at your disposition, but my condition is submitted almost exclusively to your direct supervision and control, than of any prisoner confined in one of our State prisons.

I hope, therefore, your excellency will kindly excuse me if I dare to respectfully ask you to do me the favor to grant me a personal audience. As my condition forbids me to appear before you at your residence, I take the liberty to respectfully ask you to do me the great favor to come and see me. I am innocent of the heinous crime, for the alleged commission of which I now lie under sentence of death, and I need, therefore, not entertain any fear or apprehension to meet face to face with my judges.

I refrained from expressing this, my petition, sooner, as I did not want to intrude upon you during the winter months, on account of the vast pressure of official business by which your Excellency is at that time surrounded.

Hoping that my most respectful petition will be favorably received by your Excellency, I remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

P. Shoeppe, M. D.

NAPOLEON III.

Hopes of English Clergymen for a Restoral of the Dynasty.

An address, of which the following is a copy, has been forwarded to Chiselhurst. The document is signed by Dr. Lee, Vicar of All-Saints, Lambeth, England, and others of the clergy, besides a large number of lay signatories:

To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French, K. G.:

May it please your Majesty, we, the undersigned, while tendering the expression of our sincere and hearty sympathy with your Imperial Majesty, take the liberty of respectfully welcoming you to England.

Our earnest hope is that your Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, may speedily be recalled to France, to restore once again social order and religious liberty, and to protect the people disposed of your country from the inroads of a barbarous socialism, and the curse and despotism of an Anti-Christian Republic.

To this the Emperor has replied as follows:

Camden Place, Chiselhurst, May 6.

Gentlemen: If the sorrow which the misfortunes heaped upon my country causes me could be alleviated, the lively sympathy which I have found since my arrival in England would have been a true consolation to me.

The address which you have sent me has been a new evidence of sympathy, which has deeply touched me. I thank you for it, gentlemen, as well as for your good wishes for France, and I beg you to believe me sincere,

Napoleon.

Wherever he goes, on whatever errand bent, Horace Greeley is sure to leave his peculiar mark, which he makes alike with his mind and his pen. The telegraph has already informed us of the points of his recent New Orleans speech, and of the good impression which it appeared to exert upon his auditors. The *Picayune* of that city gives us another illustration of the remarkable influence of the philosopher of the illegible chirography over the dwellers in the Crescent City. It says:

"The hotel register in the St. Charles is proving an object of more than usual attraction, since the visit of Horace Greeley it is almost constantly scrutinized by considerable numbers of the principal loiterers, who, it appears, takes a special pleasure in examining the sign manual of our late visitor. There is, however, in our opinion, little that may be considered approaching the extraordinary queer in his signature. His Christian—or rather his pagan—name, Horace, is written so plainly that even a school-boy would find no difficulty in deciphering it. The surname, Greeley, is also what puzzling. At the first glance it appears to read Bradley. At closer inspection, however, the bold strokes of the veteran journalist can, with the aid of some guessing, be joined together so as to leave no doubt as to the identity of the name. It is a characteristic signature—characteristic of the man, who, above many others, deserves to be classed among the self-made men of our age."

Well, we are glad to know that the good people of New Orleans succeeded in deciphering the cabalistic signature. Mr. Greeley went South with the firm intention of understanding and being understood. Hence, we suppose, the extreme carefulness with which he wrote his name as well as uttered his opinions. But the *Picayune* is perfectly correct in calling it "a characteristic signature." Except for the extra pains which he evidently took with it, out of respect to his entertainers, it would have been as unintelligible as the Congressional Democratic Address or a speech from Frank Blair.

What is bred in the bone will break out in the flesh. One would have thought that the question of negro slavery was by this time pretty well settled. It has, however, broken out in violent form in the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, now in session at Chicago. Certain Southern delegates, who appear to be of the hard-shell persuasion, ventured to affirm that, in their opinion, the holding of negroes as slaves was not morally wrong; that, in fact, they were never so happy as when in bondage; and this being too much for the Northern delegates, an acrimonious discussion ensued, which promises to entirely destroy the harmony of the gathering. It is amazing that any Christian man should at this day desire to revive the discussion of a subject which has been settled forever by the debate of arms, but it is yet more astounding that the essential righteousness of slavery, in view of its glorious victories and the fearful disasters it entailed upon the land, should be insisted upon in an assembly claiming to represent one of the great religious bodies of the country.

You Haven't Tried Them.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter 's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to free from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters!

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you acknowledge responsibility? O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above named complaints the Bitters are absolute specifics.

LEGAL.

Executrix's Notice—Letters Testamentary upon the Will of Rev. Wm. Reeves, D. D., deceased, having been granted to me by the Register of Allegheny county, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against or indebted to the said deceased, to present the same to me or to make payment to me.

Arabella Reeves, *Executrix*,
Thirteenth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Executor's Notice—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Tr. mas Mitchell, late of the fourth ward, Pittsburgh, have been duly granted to the undersigned. All parties indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against said Estate will present the same for settlement to

Mary Mitchell,
Executrix, or
J. H. Mitchell,
Her Attorney, 191 Liberty street.

Samuel Boyd..... William P. Murray.

Boyd & Murray

Successors to

Boyd, Murray & Fawcett,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Looking Glasses,

CURTAIN CORNICES,

FRENCH PLATE GLASS

FOR STORE FRONTS.

PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c

FRENCH GLASS

FOR DWELLING HOUSES.

No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Books! Books! Books!

The Largest Second-hand Book Store in America. Four Large Stores. Over 600,000 *VOLUMES ON HAND.*

For any Book Give Us a Call.

SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

W. A. LEARY, Jr.,

Philadelphia, Penna.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice, they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their Branch Office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their Head Office, 1,625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Their important Medical Work will be forwarded on receipt of 25c cents. All Letters will receive immediate attention. Address

1,625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between R. S. Thompson, Alexander Phillips and Cyrus McCluskey, under the title of R. S. Thompson & Co., was dissolved on Saturday last, the 20th day of May, by mutual consent. R. S. Thompson is authorized to settle all debts due and to pay the firm.

R. S. Thompson,
Alexander Phillips,
Cyrus McCluskey.

Allegheny City, May 8, 1871.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. Trauerman & Lobman, Dovecs and Deckers in Cattle, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. Trauerman will settle up the firm's business. Persons having claims against said firm will please present their bills at once for payment, and, parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle before the close of this month.

S. Trauerman,
Jac. Lobman.

Allegheny City, May 8, 1871.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,

ON

EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations,

The Largest Billiard Room in the State.

The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP,

PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of the Guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Fireman's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH

PHILADELPHIA.

G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN

Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

JEWELRY.

HANDSOME GOLD CHAINS

FOR LADIES AND GENTS.

Fine Plated Ware,

STERLING SILVER WARE,

WATCHES,

Lazarus' Perfected Spectacles,

AT

ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,

114 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

THE LATEST STYLES

OF

LADIES' WATCHES

AND

FINE JEWELRY,

Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at

W. W. WATTLES',

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market Streets,

An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

BAILEY & CO.,

Chestnut and Twelfth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

Have completed arrangements with the leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches

At Very Moderate Prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS ON APPROVAL.

Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

WATCHES.

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AMERICAN

WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES,

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market, (excepting the Freshman), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

These Are the Leading Prices

AT

EVANS'

10c.	20c.	30c.	50c.	$1 00.	$1 50.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cent. Bonds of 1878, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 23, 1871.

There is nothing of importance in the general features of the local loan market. The applications from borrowers for money are comparatively light, and such as come before discount boards well accredited with strong names have no difficulty in getting sufficient accommodations. Private lenders are looking for good investments, and would take anything fair that is offered them, if the risk is not too great.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	102
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 23, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	99¾	100¾
Del. & Hud.	94¼	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26	26¾
Reading	115¾	115¾	115	115	115	115¾
Harlem		132				
Mich. Cent.		124¾				
Lake Shore	114	114	114	114	113¾	114
Illinois Cent.		136		136		
Cleve. & Pitts.	127	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
C. & N. W.	86	86	86	85¾	85¾	86
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116	117
St. Paul	82¾	83	82¾	82¾	82¾	83
Do. pref	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Tol. & Wabash	64	64	64	64		64
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne		99¾		99¾	99	
Ohio & Miss.	52	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Chic. & Alton		121¾		121¾		
Do. pref.		135		135		
R. I. & Erie		114		113¾	112	112
N. J. Central				83¾		
Canton		60¾		60¾	60	
W. U. Tel.	60¾	60¾		60¾		60
Quicksilver		12¾		12¾		
Pacific Mail		46	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Adams Ex.		80¾		80¾		
Wells's Ex.		55¾		55¾		
American Ex.		56		55¾		
U. S. Ex.		46		46		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	36
Catawissa preferred	45¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	57¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission as if on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 23, 1871.

REMARKS—The rulings of the market were about the same as those of last week, all the leading articles being held firmly at unchanged prices. Minor articles vary in price from day to day, but the great standard supplies such as flour, bacon, sugars, coffees, glass, cheese, iron, &c., &c., are not changed by every breath or whisper of bulls or bears—east or west—that prices are to go up or down to-day or to-morrow. Pittsburgh merchants are content to "wait," hence the uniformity in prices, which is a great advantage to the country dealers, who feel confident that the quotations of his morning paper will not be varied before noon, at which time he can reach the city and make his purchases. We made brief mention yesterday that heavy consignments of vegetables and fruits were arriving by the Connellsville Railroad from Baltimore, and gave the ruling prices of radishes, plums, beets and finely flavored at $4@5 ₰ barrel; new turnips, large size, $4 ₰ bbl.; full pooled peas $7 ₰ bbl.; new potatoes $7 ₰ bbl.; good sized cucumbers $4 50 ₰ bushel box. The local markets are well supplied with all the "luxuries of the season."

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash 48 per cent 4½@4¾c ₰ lb; do high test refined 4¾@4¾c.

APPLES—Sales old prime russets at $7 00@8 00 ₰ bbl. Inferior at lower figures.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales are reported at 70@75c ₰ gallon, as per quality; 1 gallon buckets $10 50 ₰ gallon.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note in prices, but quote the market dull and heavy, with a small way at 4@5c for red; 5@6c for green.

BRANS—There is a better demand, and sales are reported at $1 25@1 75 for small way.

BEESWAX—Sales are reported in a regular way at 28@30c ₰ lb. The market is nominal.

BAKING POWDER—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows: 2-lb tinned cans ₰ doz. $1 75; 1-lb do. $1 00; ½-lb do. $6 75; 5-lb cans, $30.

BUTTER—The market is still overstocked, and prices are dull and nominal. We are reported sales strictly good fresh roll at 16@17c ₰ lb. Inferior not quotable.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a better demand, and prices rule firm at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, 12½c@13c; Sugar Cured canvassed 10½c; Sides, Ribbed, 16c; Clear do, 15c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon, 16c; Plain and Canvassed; Dried Beef 18@19c. Mess Pork $20 00 ₰ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 12½@13c; in buckets and kegs 12¾@13c ₰ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania, at $6 00@6 50 and Philadelphia at $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Demand limited, with sales in a small way at $3 25 ₰ bbl; $1 75 ₰ bushel.

COUNTRY CURED MEATS—The supply is not so large, and prices are rather more firm. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 9c; sugar-cured, ribbed, 7@7½c; clear sides, 8@8½c; hams, 10@11c; lard 9@10½c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ₰ lb.

CANDY OIL—Market firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 22@22c; small sales of smaller sizes at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₰ bbl. Boesen's Plastic Hydraulic $2 50@2 75. Johnson's, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₰ ton.

CHEESE—The supply is increasing, and we are reported sales of new Ohio Goshen at 15½@16c ₰ lb.; Ohio factory at 14½@15c, and Western Reserve at 12@13c. Little old cheese in the market.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce and are hard to quote. The nominal rates are as follows: Peaches—quarters 10@11c; mixed do 8@9c; halves 14@15c; apples—sliced 7@8c; apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c ₰ lb.; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—The market is active. We are reported sales of live geese, No. 1, from first hands, at 74@75c; store 68c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The supply is lighter and prices firmer. We quote good fresh eggs at 15@16c, some holders asking higher; 5c to be higher.

CANNED ARTICLES—The current rates were: Peaches—2 ₰ cans ₰ 00@2 50 ₰ doz.; 3 ₰ cans $3 00@3 50. Tomatoes—$2 25@2 50 ₰ doz. Corn—$2 50@2 75 ₰ doz.

FRUITS—Prices remain unchanged, with ample stocks on hand and only a fair trade reported. We quote as follows: Amber in barrels $7 50; in sacks $6 00; Fragmilk, in barrels $7 50; in sacks $6 00. The leading operators report sales of store and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $6 75@7 00; winter wheat, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales of sacked flour 25 to 50 ₰ barrel less. The demand is since our last week 581 barrels. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $6@6 25 ₰ barrel.

GRAIN—We are reported sales to a fair extent at the following figures: Wheat—red, $1 40@1 46, white, $1 50@1 60; with an upward tendency. Oats are held firmly, the demand exceeds the supply, the tendency being to advance. Sales from first hands at 58@59c, and from store in a small way 60@62c. Corn—Shelled is sold by the car load mixed to prime yellow 68, 70@71c. The principal demand was for feeding purposes at about the above figures. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 05. Barley—Nothing doing; spring held at 85@90c, fall at 95@1 00.

GROCERIES—We have no changes to make in quotations, with a brisk and increasing trade reported. The following are the ruling quotations:

Sugars—H and E at 12c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 62c; lower grades, 55@58c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¼; yellow 16c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 75@80c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18¾c; good 18¼@17c; fair 15¾@15c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 30c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8½c.

HAY—Wagon $18@20; baled wharf $17@19. Receipts light.

HOPS—Sales in a regular way at 2¾@2¾.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 50 ₰ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11c; green hatchers' (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 65@70c ₰ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90@95c ₰ gallon.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₰ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₰ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 10 ₰ lb.

MILL FEED—Market firm at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 60@1 85 ₰ cwt for middlings. Oat meal $2 50.

POTATOES—Now are arriving freely, though they have not yet displaced the old. The new sell well up in the figures, holders asking as high as $5@7 per bbl.; old at $1 00@1 50 on track; $1 25@1 75 in store; market well stocked; Jersey sweets $5 ₰ bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 14c; do, mixed do, printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¾@5c; wrapping, straw, 2½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 4½@5c ₰ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ½ ₰ cans $1 50; ½ ₰ cans $1 00; ¼ ₰ $6 00 ₰ doz.

SPIRITS—Sales of Monongahela at 93c ₰ gal.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $2 20@2 25; clover and timothy not quotable.

POULTRY—The supply is light, being rather early in the season for the saving brood to come into the market. We quote at 50@60c ₰ pair.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

STARCH—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 6@6½c ₰ lb.

SYRUP—Sales of Tennessee at 44c ₰ gal.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SKINS—Flaxseed is held at $2 20@2 25; clover and timothy not quotable.

POULTRY—The supply is light, being rather early in the season for the saving brood to come into the market. We quote at 50@60c ₰ pair.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

STARCH—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 6@6½c ₰ lb.

SYRUP—Sales of Tennessee at 44c ₰ gal.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 8@8¼c ₰ lb.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WINES—We are reported sales of Muskingum, Ohio, willows at 20c ₰ lb; Kentucky do at 16c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; finer rectified $1 02; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₰ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4@8 ₰ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE, COMMERCIAL OFFICE, May 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was firm but quiet. The excitement, for the present at least, has passed away. The demand was limited from the fact that buyers are not disposed to pay the rates that were demanded. The result was sales were confined principally to lots to fill present engagements.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates: Spot or May 12½@13c; S. O. July 13½@14c; B. O. July 13c; Aug. S. O. all year 12½c; B.O. all year 13½c.

Sales 1,000 bbls S. O. all year.....13c.
500 bbls Foster Oil spot.....$4 85

REFINED.

The market was fair with a moderate demand, at previous prices. Holders are not disposed to make the least concession in order to effect sales. Quotations: Spot or May, 25c; June, 25½c; July, 25¾c; August, 26c; R. O. till July, 25½c.

SALES.

6,000 bbls, 3,000 July, 3,000 August.....25½c

COOPERAGE.

Market firm but quiet; sales 1,000 barrels, city made, on dock, delivered, at $1 90; more buyers at that figure. Coopers are asking $2 each.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 23.—The *Herald* says: This has been an extremely quiet day, with little oil being tendered; on upper road there was a slight advance, with a firm but very quiet market; on lower road there was no change, holders continuing firm. We report the following

SALES.

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 67½
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....4 70
1,000 bbls Rouseville, regardless.....4 80
2,000 bbls Oil City, regardless.....4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless.....4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless.....4 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity.....5 05

NEW YORK, May 22.—Closing of the market on the 22d. Per crude in bulk there is more demand at steady prices; sales 200 bbls at 14¾; refined the demand is moderate, and more in sellers favor. We quote at 25c; sales 2,000 bbls spot at 25c; 3,000 bbls May, 24¾c; 2,500 bbls June, 25¼c; 2,000 bbls July, 25½c. Philadelphia delivery: Market steadier with a slight advance on short delivery; sales 1,000 bbls refined, May, at 25c; 4,000 bbls S. O., first half June, 25¼c; 2,500 bbls S. O., June 25½c.

OIL CITY, May 23.—Market quiet, but firm. Ordinary on lower creek $4 75@4 80; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 23.—Market quiet and firm; Oil City on lower creek $4 75 to $4 80; Oil City $4 95 to $5 00; asking $7 50 to $8 12.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Crude 14½c. Refined, May 25@25½c; June 25½c; July 25½@25¾c; clover and timothy not quotable.

POETRY—The supply is light, being rather early in the season for the saving brood to come into the market. We quote at 50@60c ₰ pair.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

STARCH—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 6@6½c ₰ lb.

SYRUP—Sales of Tennessee at 44c ₰ gal.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 8@8¼c ₰ lb.

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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Doings of the "Dignity" Committee

Unsuccessful Effort to Get Possession of Telegraphic Dispatches—Collector Murphy to be Removed, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1871.

Rejected.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Ossian B. Ingalls, of Belvidere, Ill., upon representations of General Farnsworth, who arrived to-day.

Murphy to be Removed.

It is stated by a gentleman on intimate terms at the White House that the removal of Collector Murphy, of New York, was determined upon to-day.

The Dignity Committee

Of the Senate has had a long session to-day, and is still at work at a late hour to-night. Bancroft Davis was questioned briefly. The chief business of the day and evening has been an attempt to force the telegraph manager and operator to tell all they knew about the dispatches concerning the publication of the treaty. In all cases the witnesses respectfully declined to answer. The statute providing for a year's imprisonment in the common jail and a fine of one thousand dollars in case of refusal to answer the Senate question was read, and after each reading the witnesses were asked if they still refused. The instructions of President Orton, of the Western Union, to all connected with the line were presented by the manager. They absolutely forbid giving any information concerning business of the office, and direct resistance to the extent of arrest by the civil authorities of any person whatever who attempts to get possession of the dispatches. The Telegraph Company has resolved to resist the demand of the Committee by all means the law affords.

The notorious Fred. Aiken spents a long time with the Committee to-night, and it is supposed he has been employed as a detective.

ALLIANCE, O.

A Hotel and Two Other Buildings Burned—Loss $20,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., May 23, 1871.

A fire broke out in the rear of the Alliance Exchange Hotel, kept by G. W. Sourbeck and owned by George Canning, last night about twelve o'clock, burning it and two other buildings to the ground. The furniture in the Exchange was insured for one thousand dollars each in the Manhattan, of New York, and Commercial, of Chicago. No insurance on the buildings. A room in the rear of the hotel was occupied as a barber shop. The building adjoining the Exchange on the west was occupied as a saloon and boarding house kept by J. Kunksley. No insurance on the household goods. The building was insured in the Manhattan for $1,000. Loss not known. It was owned by J. Sutton. The building east of the hotel was occupied as a confectionery, kept by John Prutchel. The stock was insured in the Home of Columbus, Ohio, for three thousand dollars; no insurance on the building. A billiard saloon in the same building, kept by Sanders & Co., was insured in the Manhattan for six hundred and forty dollars. Total loss twenty thousand dollars. Cause of the fire unknown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

A Banker Shot by His Wife's Cousin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, May 23, 1871.

William S. Parshall, cashier of the Mahoning National Bank, was shot to-day by his wife's cousin, James Rayne. The bullet passed through his side, only making a flesh wound. The act was premeditated, Rayne having often threatened to take his life, and was under bonds at the time for such threats. The cause was an old family feud. Rayne was arrested.

SALEM, O.

Burglary—$1,000 Worth of Property Carried off.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., May 23, 1871.

The residence of William Beth, grocer, in this place, was entered by burglars last night, and five hundred dollars in money, a quantity of clothing, bed-clothes and other articles, amounting in all to about a thousand dollars, were carried off. A horse and wagon was used by the burglars in removing the property taken. No arrests made.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. J. G. Willis, a prominent dentist of Cincinnati, died very suddenly yesterday.

James Massop, a boss painter, and James Holan, a laborer, fell from buildings on which they were employed at Cincinnati yesterday and received probably fatal injuries.

A child of Charles P. Jones, of Cincinnati, while playing, fell into a bucket of hot water Monday evening, and died in five hours.

The directors of the Buffalo Driving Park Association offer premiums amounting to $50,000 for the sixth annual summer meeting, commencing August 8, 1871.

General Noyes delivers an oration at the soldiers' grave decoration at Cincinnati on the 30th inst.

A child of Charles P. Jones, of Cincinnati, while playing, fell into a bucket of hot water Monday evening, and died in five hours.

Dr. J. G. Miller, a prominent dentist of Cincinnati, died very suddenly yesterday.

James Massop, a boss painter, and Jas. Holan, a laborer, fell from the buildings on which they were employed, at Cincinnati, yesterday, and received probably fatal injuries.

Douglass and Johnson have brought suit in the Nashville Circuit Court against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad for twenty thousand dollars damages for injuries done to Maggrina, the celebrated race horse, by which he was rendered incapable of running.

Wm. Bremen, arrested on the first of April last by Col. Geo. A. Q. Miller, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, for abstracting money from the letter of a friend which he received at the postoffice, on being brought into court at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, plead guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

A little girl thirteen years old, named Katie Manly was burned to death at Racine, Wisconsin, on Monday, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she attempted to fill while the lamp was burning.

Henry S. Fitch, son of ex-Senator Graham N. Fitch, of Indiana, recently appointed United States District Attorney for Georgia, died suddenly in Chicago, yesterday, of pneumonia.

Alexander Rabin, who fought against the French during their recent invasion of Mexico, was shot dead in his bed in Chicago yesterday. He had failed in business, and took four ounces of laudanum to end his troubles.

The Joint High Commissioners sail for England in the Cuba to-day, unless the steamer is detained by orders from Washington.

Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune*, left for Washington last evening in answer to a summons to appear before the Senate Investigating Committee and give such information as he may possess in regard to the premature publication of the treaty of Washington.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of North America met in Baltimore yesterday. The order is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 7:30 P. M.

The weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast, with brisk westerly winds. The barometer has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Atlantic States. The area of highest pressure has moved from the northwest, and is now central over Lake Huron. The barometer is falling rapidly in Minnesota. The temperature has decreased slightly in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Threatening weather with light rains which prevailed Monday night in the Middle and Eastern States has cleared away, but light rains have fallen on Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

Brisk and high winds from the southeast and northeast will probably be experienced to-night on the upper lakes; and partially clear weather is probable for Wednesday on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

OBITUARY.

Death of Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Bishop David W. Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died peacefully at twenty minutes past nine o'clock this evening. Bishop Janes and members of the family alone were present.

Bishop Clark was born at Mount Desert, Maine, February 25, 1812, was admitted on trial in New York Conference in 1843, receiving his first appointment in Windsor, Connecticut. In 1847 he was stationed in New York City, where he remained four years. In 1851 he was sent to Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the year following chosen editor of the *Ladies' Repository* in Cincinnati, which place he held until ordained Bishop.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul M. E. Church on Friday morning at ten o'clock. The exercises will be under the direction of Bishop Janes, who will deliver the sermon.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A Strike, an Explosion and Fire on Church Run—Five Persons Badly Burned—The Well a Big One.

TITUSVILLE, May 23.—At eight o'clock this evening oil was struck in another well on Church Run, where the rimmer was being used. In great haste the fire was put out, but the heated boiler set the gas on fire, and an explosion followed. Five employees who were present were knocked down and badly burned. The well is owned by Messrs. Emery, Patterson Caldwell, and is probably a big one.

CRIME.

CAIRO, ILL., May 23.—A brutal murder was perpetrated on Wolf Island yesterday, near Columbus, Ky. A farmer named Nick Cayce discharged one John Morton from his employ, and about sunset the latter returned with another man unknown, both armed with shot guns, called Cayce to the gate and shot him. The murderers made a skiff and escaped. Cayce is represented to have been a quiet, inoffensive man. The murder was entirely unprovoked.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1871.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived—The steamship St. Laurent, from Havre. This morning the ship City of Ragusa, one and three-quarter tons, left Primrose, Scotland, for Liverpool.

FRENCH THEATER SOLD.

The French theater was sold at auction this morning for $115,200.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 23.—Cattle—The receipts this week are somewhat in excess of those of the last, being 230 cars against 225, of which 125 of the former were through consignments. Owing to the depressed state of the Eastern market for beef and the growing demand for veal, as well as free shipments of cattle from the West, the market opened without the slightest demand for shipping purposes, and the few sales made were to retail butchers. Sheep continue dull, following the tone of the New York market; no transactions have yet taken place upon which to base quotations. Hogs are very dull, the demand being confined to light weights; quotations nominally $4 75@5, the higher price being paid for light stock.

THE END.

FIGHTING IN PARIS CEASED.

No Quarter Given Communists

Account of the Fight on Monday.

Fighting in Paris Ended—No Quarter Given to the Communists.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

ST. DENIS, TUESDAY NIGHT, May 23.—The fighting in Paris has ceased. Marshal MacMahon and President Thiers will enter to-morrow. The losses of the Communists were fearful. The troops gave no quarter, and many of the leaders of the Commune were captured and immediately shot.

Description of the Fighting in Paris on Monday.

LONDON, May 23.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Paris, on Monday telegraphs that yesterday afternoon the insurgents were driven out the chateau de la Muette. They subsequently rallied and held the enciente with considerable tenacity, but were finally driven back with heavy loss by the heavy fire of the Versailles batteries. At nine o'clock the cemetery des Pauvres, the insurgents' line became broken and disorganized. However they again attempted to storm the cemetery, and there was hand-to-hand fighting; but the report that Dombrowski was killed caused the insurgents to become panic-stricken. A pause of a few hours succeeded, when suddenly the batteries on the hill opened on the Enciente followed by fifty guns of shell and a hail of musketry poured on it. The insurgents essayed feeble reply. Suddenly heavy firing from the north was heard, and a mad panic ensued. Arms and packs were thrown away and officers and officers leading. They surged and struggled and blasphemed up the quay in great confusion, shot and shell chasing them. They left a terrible piece of mischief—is being placed in position, and the most powerful of the defenses used in excavation of the Mississippi and Lake Borgne Canal, is expected to enter the Cayon St. John on this morning. She left the mouth of the Versailles road this morning, entowof a powerful steamer, and in the course of a few days will enter on her destined work.

CITY MATTERS.

INQUESTS,

A Chapter of Accidents.

Coroner West held three inquests yesterday, as follows: One on the body of the son of Mr. Dennis Dill, at Port Perry, a notice of whose death we published yesterday. The jury found that death ensued from a pistol shot wound, fired accidentally by his brother.

Before he had returned from Port Perry notice was left at his office of the death of Joseph Hodeitz, of Shaler township, aged 18 years, a son of the late officer William Kelly, at No. 40 Gibbon street. It appears that Mr. H. was enjoying his usual health, in the employ of Mr. Kelly, on Monday morning, at six o'clock in the morning, when he suddenly dropped from his position, and expired almost instantly. The jury found that he died from heart disease.

During the afternoon word was received at the Coroner's office that a man had been drowned in the Monongahela river near Hazelwood, and on reaching there it was ascertained that Mr. William Shepherd, who had been employed at Mr. Horner, Wood & Co.'s coal works, had accidentally fallen from a boat and was drowned. The body was recovered and an inquest held, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

SHENANGO HALL,

The Drama in New Castle—A New Drop Curtain.

Mr. R. M. Allen, of New Castle, Pa., has, at large expense, refitted the hall on the Market house in that city as a place of amusement, where the legitimate drama will be produced for the benefit of the citizens of that thriving place. Neither labor nor money has been spared in painting and refurnishing the hall, and a degree of taste is displayed in the entire arrangement, which is highly creditable to Mr. Allen, under whose direction the work was done, and as a result of his labors the people of New Castle now have a place of amusement, which for comfort, convenience and elegance in its appointments is not surpassed by any out of Pittsburgh.

The new drop curtain, which has been painted by Messrs. T. Mellon & Sons, Decorative Artists, of Pittsburgh, is a gem of the kind, and is located in McKeesport, is seeking a purchaser.

JOHN PAYTON, the faithful janitor of the Fourth ward schools, has been presented with a silver headed cane by the members of Rev. A. M. Milligan's church, who recently worshiped in the school house.

THEODORE CLOWS was yesterday sent to the workhouse thirty days, on complaint of his son, who charged him with abusing his wife, breaking windows, and acting otherwise disorderly. He lives in the Sixth ward.

WM. H. MCGEE, of the License Board, is attending the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, being a delegate from this county. The other delegates are James P. Barr, Isadore Cohens, W. H. Mechling, J. B. Lynch, R. Liddell and P. O'Brien.

THE following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street: Exchange National Bank, $79 75@79 88, and M., $11 50; Monongahela Inclined Plane, $65.

THE Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, will meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock in the Eighth street Church, (Rev. A. Milligan) Pittsburgh, and will be opened by a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. J. C. Milligan, of New York city.

JOHN WELSH made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Patrick Huber with assault and battery. The parties are deck hands employed on the towboat Dart, and the assault occurred in a drinking saloon on Water street. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Thos. Hafley et al. vs. Joseph O'Brien et al., previously reported, was resumed, and occupied the time of the Court during the session.

In the case of Pearson vs. The Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company, there was a motion for a new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

144. Baum vs. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.
145. Rowand for use vs. Armstrong, Hutchinson & Co.
79. City of Pittsburgh vs. Harrison.
126. Hall vs. Pierce.
129. Mead vs. O'Donnell & Co.
163. Rowan vs. Armstrong, Hutchinson & Co.
167. McCord & Co. vs. Rankin.
175. Gang et ux. vs. Renter.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett.

The case of Dwyer vs. Heck, previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

In the case of O'Sullivan vs. Altvater, *defendants'* counsel moved for a new trial for the following reasons.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

No. 92. (O. L.) Smith vs. Collins.
No. 178. Cassiday vs. Richards.
No. 97. Plummer vs. Hays.
No. 88. Fleming vs. Clews.
No. 89. McCullough vs. Hatch.
No. 161. Rehbring vs. Braen.
No. 176. Harris & Ewing vs. Seibert.
No. 179. Barnes vs. Wenzel.
No. 174. Drew vs. Nicholson.
No. 166. Carson & Co. vs. Thomas.
No. 181. Robb & Herron vs. J. F. Day & Co.
No. 183. Connell vs. Maxmire.
No. 186. Elkin & Wife vs. Rogers.
No. 186. Myers vs. Jacobs et al.
No. 192. Rehrhost & Co. vs. Ley.

United States District Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of McKell vs. Whann, previously reported, was continued and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when the Court adjourned.

Musical Entertainment.

The vocal concert given at the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, last night, for the benefenfi fo young men starting for the Normal, afforded a rich treat to the large and cultured audience present. It is not necessary for us to speak of the merits of the Pittsburgh Quintette Club, it has won so many laurels and stands so high in popular estimation. Suffice it to say that it fully maintained its previous enviable reputation, and delighted all who were present. The choir of the church also acquitted itself in an admirable manner. The programme was well chosen, and the selections were rendered with uncommon taste and skill. Our overcrowded sanctum forbids us from entering the performance in detail, and where all did well it would perhaps be invidious to particularize. We were pleased to see the church so well filled, and that it was given in aid of a most praiseworthy object, and this reminds us of the fact that knowledge of their general and individual vocal accomplishments must have yielded the a nateur artists who volunteered their services a serene and compensating sense of satisfaction.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

John C. Brown to August Winterknecht, April 1, 1871; lot No. 99, in John Brown's plan in burough of St. Clair, with buildings $900
John C. Brown to Bryan Divine, May 16, 1871; lot No. 113 in John Brown's plan, in borough of St. Clair $600
John C. Brown to August Winterknecht, May 15, 1871; lot No. 97 in John Brown's plan in the borough of St. Clair $600
John C. Brown to Ferdinand Wagner, September 29, 1871; lots 263 and 264 in John Brown's plan of lots, borough of St. Clair $900
Ferdinand Wagner to Henry Sheppard, May 17, 1871; lots 263 and 264, in John Brown's plan, in borough of St. Clair $475
Adam Reineman to Louis Unvergaut et. al., May 15, 1871; lots 86, 87, 88, 89, 96 and 97, in Adam Reineman's plan of lots, Reserve township $3,600
Wm. D. Shiring to George Newell, March 22, 1871; 46 by 122 feet on Fayette street, Allegheny 2,250
John A. Carother to James Darsie, May 1, 1871; lot 13 in John A. Carother's plan of lots in Peebles Fields $1,000
Peter Meltzer to George Sendel, November 16, 1869; lots 5 and 6 in P. Hoizer's plan, borough of Birmingham, with buildings $1,600
Executors of Anna H. Irwin to F. F. Farrar, November 21, 1870; lots Nos. 49 and 50 in plan of executors of Anna H. Irwin, in Seventeenth ward of Pittsburgh $1,500
John D. Sculley to John R. Bingler, April 1, 1871; 3 acres and 19 perches and 1 allegheny mountain $1,000
Pittsburgh, with buildings $13,000
James H. McCloy to Wm. Hamilton et al., April 19, 1871; lots Nos. 31, 32, 33, 102, 103, 104 and 105, in John and Wm. A. Charlton's plan, Fifth ward, Allegheny City $1,600
C. B. Seely to N. P. Ramsey; lots Nos. 150, 151 and 152 in C. B. Seely's plan of lots, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh $1,100

The Court Martial.

The members of the court appointed to try the charges and specifications preferred against Brigadier General John A. McLanahan, of the Second Brigade, Eighteenth Division, N. G. P., convened last evening, Brigadier General Wm. Wilson, First Brigade, presiding. Major W. C. Moreland, Judge Advocate, presented the charges, which were read. The proceedings of the meeting, further than what we have stated, were not divulged, so that we are unable to state what further was done in the case.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—Major J. D. Ramsey, of the Second ward, Allegheny city, is announced as a candidate for member of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. Major Ramsey served through the late war, and made an enviable record as a soldier. He is by profession a lawyer, but has for several years given all his time to journalism, in which field he has won a host of friends. He is a man of good abilities, a Republican from principle, and would make as good a law-maker as any person yet announced for the position. Personally and politically he has our best wishes for his success.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—There will be a meeting held at the St. Charles Hotel to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of their old commander, General George A. McCall, who will attend all the monumental ceremonies on Decoration Day. All soldiers of the late war who are not connected with the Grand Army of the Republic or the militia are invited to attend. A full attendance of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserves is requested.

POST 88, G. A. R., are making extensive preparations for decorating the graves of their fallen comrades. The ceremonies will be very impressive. They ask the co-operation of the citizens in paving the honors, and ask for donations of flowers, to be left at their hall, corner of Juniata and Beaver avenues, Allegheny, before 7 o'clock A. M., May 30.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the Hop-Bitters' Compound Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for persons recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

THE alarm of fire this morning, at a quarter to one o'clock, from box No. 55, at the Relief Engine House, Fifth avenue, was caused by a slight fire near a furnace at the glass works of Reddick & Co., on Bluff, near 61st street. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. No damage.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK.—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. tf

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE License Board did not hear any cases yesterday.

Two bruisers, known as Patsey and Scully, engaged in a prize fight Monday night at Frankstown, during which Scully had his nose put out of joint.

ANY person desiring to purchase a drug store should consult the "For Sale" department on our first page, where an establishment of the kind, located in McKeesport, is seeking a purchaser.

JOHN PAYTON, the faithful janitor of the Fourth ward schools, has been presented with a silver headed cane by the members of Rev. A. M. Milligan's church, who recently worshiped in the school house.

THEODORE CLOWS was yesterday sent to the workhouse thirty days, on complaint of his son, who charged him with abusing his wife, breaking windows, and acting otherwise disorderly. He lives in the Sixth ward.

WM. H. MCGEE, of the License Board, is attending the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, being a delegate from this county. The other delegates are James P. Barr, Isadore Cohens, W. H. Mechling, J. B. Lynch, R. Liddell and P. O'Brien.

THE following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street: Exchange National Bank, $79 75@79 88, and M., $11 50; Monongahela Inclined Plane, $65.

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ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A MAN named Thompson fell through a hatchway on receiving on Monday, in Smith's work on Ohio, and had his leg broken. He was removed to his home and his injuries attended to.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Teachers' Association will be held in the Fourth ward school building, near Chestnut street, on Fri